



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-3
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CJCSI 3121.01A
15 January 2000

STANDING RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR US FORCES

Reference: See Enclosure M.

1. Purpose. This instruction establishes:

a. SecDef-approved standing rules of engagement (SROE) that implement the inherent right of self-defense and provide guidance for the application of force for mission accomplishment.

b. Fundamental policies and procedures governing action to be taken by US force commanders during all military operations and contingencies as specified in paragraph 3.

2. Cancellation. CJCSI 3121.01, 1 October 1994, is canceled.

3. Applicability. ROE apply to US forces during military attacks against the United States and during all military operations, contingencies, and terrorist attacks occurring outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. The territorial jurisdiction of the United States includes the 50 states, the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and Northern Marianas, US possessions, and US territories.

a. Peacetime operations conducted by the US military within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States are governed by use-of-force rules contained in other directives or as determined on a case-by-case basis for specific missions (see paragraph 4 of Enclosure H and Enclosure I).

b. Inclusion of NORAD. For purposes of this document, the Commander, US Element NORAD, will be referred to as a CINC.

4. Policy. See Enclosure A.

5. Definitions. Definitions are contained in the enclosures and the Glossary.

6. Responsibilities. The NCA approve ROE for US forces. The Joint Staff, Joint Operations Division (J-3), is responsible for the maintenance of these ROE.

a. The CINCs may augment these SROE as necessary to reflect changing political and military policies, threats, and missions specific to their areas of responsibility (AORs). When a CINC's theater-specific ROE modify these SROE, they will be submitted to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for NCA approval, if required, and referenced in Enclosure K of this instruction.

b. Commanders at every echelon are responsible for establishing ROE for mission accomplishment that comply with ROE of senior commanders and these SROE. The SROE differentiate between the use of force for self-defense and for mission accomplishment. Commanders have the inherent authority and obligation to use all necessary means available and to take all appropriate actions in the self-defense of their unit and other US forces in the vicinity. **ROE supplemental measures apply only to the use of force for mission accomplishment and do not limit a commander's use of force in self-defense** (see Enclosure A for amplification).

c. The two types of supplemental measures are -- those that authorize a certain action and those that place limits on the use of force for mission accomplishment. Some actions or weapons must be authorized either by the NCA or by a CINC. In all other cases, commanders may use any lawful weapon or tactic available for mission accomplishment unless specifically restricted by an approved supplemental measure. Any commander may issue supplemental measures that place limits on the use of force for mission accomplishment (see Enclosure J for amplification).

d. The CINCs distribute these SROE to subordinate commanders and units for implementation.

7. Procedures. Guidance for the use of force for self-defense and mission accomplishment is set forth in this document. Enclosure A, minus appendixes, is UNCLASSIFIED and intended to be used as a coordination tool with US allies for the development of combined or

multinational ROE consistent with these SROE. The supplemental measures list in Enclosure J is organized by authorization level to facilitate quick reference during crisis planning. As outlined in paragraph 6 above, the CINCs will submit theater-specific SROE for reference in this instruction to facilitate theater-to-theater coordination.

8. Releasability. This instruction is approved for limited release. DOD components (to include the combatant commands) and other Federal agencies may obtain copies of this instruction through controlled Internet access only (limited to .mil and .gov users) from the CJCS Directives Home Page--<http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel.htm>. The Joint Staff activities may access or obtain copies of this instruction from the Joint Staff LAN.

9. Effective Date. This instruction is effective upon receipt for all US force commanders and supersedes all other nonconforming guidance.

10. Document Security. This basic instruction is UNCLASSIFIED. Enclosures are classified as indicated.

HENRY H. SHELTON
Chairman
of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Enclosures:

- A -- Standing Rules of Engagement for US Forces
 - Appendix A – Self-Defense of US Nationals and Their Property at Sea
 - Appendix B – Recovery of US Government Property at Sea
 - Appendix C – Protection and Disposition of Foreign Nationals in the Custody of US Forces
- B -- Maritime Operations
- C -- Air Operations
- D -- Land Operations
- E -- Space Operations
- F -- Information Operations
- G -- Noncombatant Evacuation Operations
- H -- Counterdrug Support Operations
- I -- Domestic Support Operations

- J -- Supplemental Measures
 - Appendix A – General Supplemental Measures
 - Appendix B – Supplemental Measures for Maritime Operations
 - Appendix C – Supplemental Measures for Air Operations
 - Appendix D – Supplemental Measures for Land Operations
 - Appendix E – Supplemental Measures for Space Operations
 - Appendix F – Message Formats and Examples
- K -- Combatant Commander's Theater-Specific ROE
- L -- Rules of Engagement Process
- M -- References
- GL -- Glossary

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ENCLOSURE A

STANDING RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR US FORCES

1. Purpose and Scope

a. The purpose of these SROE is to provide implementation guidance on the application of force for mission accomplishment and the exercise of the inherent right and obligation of self-defense. In the absence of superseding guidance, the SROE establish fundamental policies and procedures governing the actions to be taken by US force commanders in the event of military attack against the United States and during all military operations, contingencies, terrorist attacks, or prolonged conflicts outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, including the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and Northern Marianas, US possessions, and US territories. To provide uniform training and planning capabilities, this document is authorized for distribution to commanders at all levels and is to be used as fundamental guidance for training and directing their forces.

b. Except as augmented by supplemental ROE for specific operations, missions, or projects, the policies and procedures established herein remain in effect until rescinded.

c. US forces operating with multinational forces:

(1) US forces assigned to the operational control (OPCON) or tactical control (TACON) of a multinational force will follow the ROE of the multinational force for mission accomplishment if authorized by the NCA. US forces always retain the right to use necessary and proportional force for unit and individual self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent.

(2) When US forces, under US OPCON or TACON, operate in conjunction with a multinational force, reasonable efforts will be made to effect common ROE. If such ROE cannot be established, US forces will operate under these SROE. To avoid misunderstanding, the multinational forces will be informed prior to US participation in the operation that US forces intend to operate under these SROE and to exercise unit and individual self-defense in response to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. For additional guidance concerning peace operations, see Appendix A to Enclosure A.

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(3) Participation in multinational operations may be complicated by varying national obligations derived from international agreements; e.g., other coalition members may not be parties to treaties that bind the United States, or they may be bound by treaties to which the United States is not a party. US forces remain bound by US international agreements even if the other coalition members are not parties to these agreements and need not adhere to the terms.

d. Commanders of US forces subject to international agreements governing their presence in foreign countries (e.g., Status of Forces Agreements) retain the inherent authority and obligation to use all necessary means available and take all appropriate actions for unit self-defense.

e. US forces in support of operations not under OPCON or TACON of a US CINC or that are performing missions under direct control of the NCA, Military Departments, or other USG departments or agencies (e.g., Marine Security Guards, certain special security forces) will operate under use-of-force policies or ROE promulgated by those departments or agencies. US forces, in these cases, retain the authority and obligation to use all necessary means available and to take all appropriate actions in unit self-defense in accordance with these SROE.

f. US Naval units under USCG OPCON or TACON conducting law enforcement support operations will follow the use-of-force and weapons policy issued by the Commandant, USCG, but only to the extent of use of warning shots and disabling fire per 14 USC 637 (reference w). DOD units operating under USCG OPCON or TACON retain the authority and obligation to use all necessary means available and to take all appropriate actions in unit self-defense in accordance with these SROE.

g. US forces will comply with the Law of War during military operations involving armed conflict, no matter how the conflict may be characterized under international law, and will comply with its principles and spirit during all other operations.

2. Policy

a. **These rules do not limit a commander's inherent authority and obligation to use all necessary means available and to take all appropriate actions in self-defense of the commander's unit and other US forces in the vicinity.**

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b. The goal of US national security policy is to preserve the survival, safety, and vitality of our nation and to maintain a stable international environment consistent with US national interests. US national security interests guide global objectives of deterring and, if necessary, defeating armed attack or terrorist actions against the United States to include US forces and, in certain circumstances, US nationals and their property, US commercial assets, persons in US custody, designated non-US forces, and foreign nationals and their property.

3. Intent. These SROE are intended to:

a. Implement the right of self-defense, which is applicable worldwide to all echelons of command.

b. Provide guidance governing the use of force consistent with mission accomplishment.

c. Be used in peacetime operations other than war, during transition from peacetime to armed conflict or war, and during armed conflict in the absence of superseding guidance.

4. CINCs' Theater-Specific ROE

a. CINCs may augment these SROE as necessary as delineated in subparagraph 6a of the basic instruction.

b. CINCs will distribute these SROE to subordinate commanders and units for implementation. The mechanism for disseminating ROE supplemental measures is set forth in Enclosure J.

5. Definitions

a. Inherent Right of Self-Defense. A commander has the authority and obligation to use all necessary means available and to take all appropriate actions to defend that commander's unit and other US forces in the vicinity from a hostile act or demonstration of hostile intent. Neither these rules, nor the supplemental measures activated to augment these rules, limit this inherent right and obligation. At all times, the requirements of necessity and proportionality, as amplified in these SROE, will form the basis for the judgment of the on-scene commander (OSC) or individual as to what constitutes an appropriate response to a particular hostile act or demonstration of hostile intent.

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b. National Self-Defense. Defense of the United States, US forces, and, in certain circumstances, US nationals and their property, and/or US commercial assets. National self-defense may be exercised in two ways: first, it may be exercised by designated authority extending protection against a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent to US nationals and their property, and/or designated US commercial assets [in this case, US forces will respond to a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent in the same manner they would if the threat were directed against US forces]; second, it may be exercised by designated authority declaring a foreign force or terrorist(s) hostile [in this case, individual US units do not need to observe a hostile act or determine hostile intent before engaging that force or terrorist(s)].

c. Collective Self-Defense. The act of defending designated non-US forces, and/or designated foreign nationals and their property from a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. Unlike national self-defense, the authority to extend US protection to designated non-US forces, foreign nationals and their property may not be exercised below the NCA level. Similar to unit self-defense and the extension of US forces protection to US nationals and their property and/or commercial assets, the exercise of collective self-defense must be based on an observed hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent.

d. Unit Self-Defense. The act of defending a particular US force element, including individual personnel thereof, and other US forces in the vicinity, against a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent.

e. Individual Self-Defense. The inherent right to use all necessary means available and to take all appropriate actions to defend oneself and US forces in one's vicinity from a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent is a unit of self-defense. Commanders have the obligation to ensure that individuals within their respective units understand and are trained on when and how to use force in self-defense.

f. Elements of Self-Defense. Application of force in self-defense requires the following two elements:

(1) Necessity. Exists when a hostile act occurs or when a force or terrorist(s) exhibits hostile intent.

(2) Proportionality. Force used to counter a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent must be reasonable in intensity, duration,

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and magnitude to the perceived or demonstrated threat based on all facts known to the commander at the time (see Glossary for amplification).

g. Hostile Act. An attack or other use of force against the United States, US forces, and, in certain circumstances, US nationals, their property, US commercial assets, and/or other designated non-US forces, foreign nationals and their property. It is also force used directly to preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of US forces, including the recovery of US personnel and vital US Government property (see Glossary for amplification).

h. Hostile Intent. The threat of imminent use of force against the United States, US forces, and in certain circumstances, US nationals, their property, US commercial assets, and/or other designated non-US forces, foreign nationals and their property. Also, the threat of force to preclude or impede the mission and/or duties of US forces, including the recovery of US personnel or vital USG property (see Glossary for amplification).

i. Hostile Force. Any civilian, paramilitary, or military force or terrorist(s), with or without national designation, that has committed a hostile act, exhibited hostile intent, or has been declared hostile by appropriate US authority.

6. Declaring Forces Hostile. Once a force is declared hostile by appropriate authority, US units need not observe a hostile act or a demonstration of hostile intent before engaging that force. The responsibility for exercising the right and obligation of national self-defense and as necessary declaring a force hostile is a matter of the utmost importance. All available intelligence, the status of international relationships, the requirements of international law, an appreciation of the political situation, and the potential consequences for the United States must be carefully weighed. The exercise of the right and obligation of national self-defense by competent authority is separate from and in no way limits the commander's right and obligation to exercise unit self-defense. The authority to declare a force hostile is limited as amplified in Appendix A of this Enclosure.

7. Authority to Exercise Self-Defense

a. National Self-Defense. The authority to exercise national self-defense is outlined in Appendix A of this Enclosure.

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b. Collective Self-Defense. Only the NCA may authorize the exercise of collective self-defense.

c. Unit Self-Defense. A unit commander has the authority and obligation to use all necessary means available and to take all appropriate actions to defend the unit, including elements and personnel, or other US forces in the vicinity, against a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent. In defending against a hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent, unit commanders will use only that degree of force necessary to decisively counter the hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent and to ensure the continued protection of US forces (see subparagraph 8a of this enclosure for amplification).

d. Individual Self-Defense. Commanders have the obligation to ensure that individuals within their respective units are trained on and understand when and how to use force in self-defense.

8. Action in Self-Defense

a. Means of Self-Defense. All necessary means available and all appropriate actions may be used in self-defense. The following guidelines apply for individual, unit, national, or collective self-defense:

(1) Attempt to De-Escalate the Situation. When time and circumstances permit, the hostile force should be warned and given the opportunity to withdraw or cease threatening actions (see Appendix A of this Enclosure for amplification).

(2) Use Proportional Force – Which May Include Nonlethal Weapons -- to Control the Situation. When the use of force in self-defense is necessary, the nature, duration, and scope of the engagement should not exceed that which is required to decisively counter the hostile act or demonstrated hostile intent and to ensure the continued protection of US forces or other protected personnel or property.

(3) Attack to Disable or Destroy. An attack to disable or destroy a hostile force is authorized when such action is the only prudent means by which a hostile act or demonstration of hostile intent can be prevented or terminated. When such conditions exist, engagement is authorized only while the hostile force continues to commit hostile acts or exhibit hostile intent.

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b. Pursuit of Hostile Forces. Self-defense includes the authority to pursue and engage hostile forces that continue to commit hostile acts or exhibit hostile intent.

c. Defending US Nationals, Property, and Designated Foreign Nationals

(1) Within a Foreign Nation's US-Recognized Territory or Territorial Airspace. The foreign nation has the principal responsibility for defending US nationals and property within these areas (see Appendix A of this Enclosure for amplification).

(2) At Sea. Detailed guidance is contained in Appendix A to Enclosure B.

(3) In International Airspace. Protecting civil aircraft in international airspace is principally the responsibility of the nation of registry. Guidance for certain cases of actual or suspected hijacking of airborne US or foreign civil aircraft is contained in CJCSI 3610.01, 31 July 1997, "Aircraft Piracy and Destruction of Derelict Airborne Objects."

(4) In Space. Military or civilian space systems such as communication satellites or commercial earth-imaging systems may be used to support a hostile action. Attacking third party or civilian space systems can have significant political and economic repercussions. Unless specifically authorized by the NCA, commanders may not conduct operations against space-based systems or ground and link segments of space systems. Detailed guidance is contained in Enclosure E.

(5) Piracy. US warships and aircraft have an obligation to repress piracy on or over international waters directed against any vessel, or aircraft, whether US or foreign flagged and are authorized to employ all means necessary to repress piratical acts. For ships and aircraft repressing an act of piracy, the right and obligation of self-defense extends to persons, vessels, or aircraft assisted. If a pirate vessel or aircraft fleeing from pursuit proceeds into the territorial sea, archipelagic waters, or superjacent airspace of another country, every effort should be made to obtain the consent of the coastal state prior to continuation of the pursuit.

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d. Operations Within or in the Vicinity of Hostile Fire or Combat Zones Not Involving the United States

(1) US forces should not enter, or remain in, a zone in which hostilities (not involving the United States) are imminent or occurring between foreign forces unless directed by proper authority.

(2) If a force commits a hostile act or exhibits hostile intent against US forces in a hostile fire or combat zone, the commander is obligated to act in unit self-defense in accordance with SROE guidelines.

e. Right of Assistance Entry

(1) Ships, or under certain circumstances aircraft, have the right to enter a foreign territorial sea or archipelagic waters and corresponding airspace without the permission of the coastal or island state to engage in legitimate efforts to render emergency assistance to those in danger or distress from perils of the sea.

(2) Right of Assistance Entry extends only to rescues where the location of those in danger is reasonably well known. It does not extend to entering the territorial sea, archipelagic waters, or territorial airspace to conduct a search.

(3) For ships and aircraft rendering assistance on scene, the right and obligation of self-defense extends to and includes persons, vessels, or aircraft being assisted. The right of self-defense in such circumstances does not include interference with legitimate law enforcement actions of a coastal nation. However, once received on board the assisting ship or aircraft, persons assisted will not be surrendered to foreign authority unless directed by the NCA.

(4) Further guidance for the exercise of the right of assistance entry is contained in CJCS Instruction 2410.01A, 23 April 1997, "Guidance for the Exercise of Right of Assistance Entry."

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ENCLOSURE K

COMBATANT COMMANDERS' THEATER-SPECIFIC ROE

1. Purpose and Scope. This enclosure contains a list of effective CJCS AOR-specific ROE provided by the combatant commanders to assist commanders and units participating in operations outside their assigned AORs. CINCs who develop ROE specific to their AOR will provide the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff with a copy of this specific ROE for NCA approval, as necessary, and for inclusion in this enclosure.
2. Policy. The SROE establish the fundamental policies and procedures governing the actions to be taken by US force commanders during all military operations, contingencies, or prolonged conflicts. To provide uniform training and planning capabilities, this document is authorized for distribution to commanders at all levels to be used as the fundamental guidance for training and directing their troops.
3. Intent. These SROE set forth guidance concerning the inherent right of self-defense and provide NCA-level guidance for mission accomplishment. Subordinate commanders will use the supplementals provided in this enclosure to construct refined, tactical-level ROE guidance. If a situation develops that is not covered by any of the supplementals provided in this document, commanders will use the modification guidance delineated in Appendix J to request new supplemental measures that will be defined in an unused supplemental number. Commanders will clearly define the mission requirements and situational needs in the remarks section (paragraph 6) of the request message.
4. Theater-Specific ROE
 - a. USCINACOM. To be issued (TBI).
 - b. USCINCCENT. Current edition of USCINCCENT Theater-Specific and other applicable ROE. GCCS address <http://www.centcom.smil.mil/ccj3/ops2.htm/>.
 - c. USCINCEUR. TBI.

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d. USCINCPAC. Current edition of USCINCPAC Theater-Specific ROE. GCCS address <http://www.hq.pacom.smil.mil/j06/j06/jo6.htm/>.

e. USCINCSO. TBI.

f. USCINCSpace. TBI.

g. USCINCSSTRAT. TBI.

5. Coast Guard Use-of-Force Policy. Current edition of COMDINST M16247 (series). Global Command and Control System (GCCS) address <http://204.36.191.2/cghq.html/>.

6. Document Security. This enclosure is UNCLASSIFIED. CINC directives are classified as marked.

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ENCLOSURE L

RULES OF ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

1. Purpose and Scope. Developing and implementing effective ROE are critical to mission accomplishment. This enclosure provides guidelines for incorporating ROE development into the crisis action planning (CAP) and deliberate planning processes by commanders and staff at all levels. All supplemental measures not specifically requiring NCA or CINC approval (001-199) are available for use by commanders unless expressly withheld by higher authority.

2. ROE Development

a. General. ROE are an operational issue and must directly support the operational concept. Once assigned a mission, the commander and staff must incorporate ROE considerations into mission planning. Operations planning and ROE development are parallel and collaborative processes that require extensive integration and may require development and request of supplemental measures requiring NCA or CINC approval for mission accomplishment. The issues addressed throughout the planning process will form the basis for supplemental ROE requests requiring NCA or CINC approval in support of a selected course of action (COA). ROE development is a continuous process that plays a critical role in every step of CAP and deliberate planning. Normally, the Director for Operations (J-3) is responsible for developing ROE during CAP while the Director for Strategic Plans and Policies (J-5) develops ROE for deliberate planning. The Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) assumes the role of principal assistant to the J-3 or J-5 in developing and integrating ROE into operational planning.

b. Task Steps. The following steps can be used to assist staffs in developing and implementing ROE during planning.

(1) Mission Analysis

(a) Review the SROE, including the CINC theater-specific ROE contained in Enclosure K.

(b) Review supplemental ROE measures already approved by higher headquarters, and determine existing constraints and restraints.

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(c) Review higher headquarters planning documents for political, military, and legal considerations that affect ROE. Consider tactical or strategic limitations on the use of force imposed by:

1. Higher headquarters in the initial planning documents.
2. International law, including the UN Charter.
3. US domestic law and policy.
4. HN law and bilateral agreements with the United States.
5. For multinational or coalition operations:
 - a. Foreign forces ROE, NATO ROE, or other use of force policies.
 - b. UN resolutions or other mission authority.

(d) Desired End State. Assess ROE requirements throughout preconflict, deterrence, conflict, and postconflict phases of an operation. ROE should support achieving the desired end state.

(2) Planning Guidance

(a) Review commander's planning guidance for considerations affecting ROE development.

(b) Ensure ROE considerations derived from commander's planning guidance are consistent with those derived from initial planning documents.

(3) Warning Orders. Incorporate instructions for developing ROE in warning orders, as required. Contact counterparts at higher, lower, and adjacent headquarters, and establish the basis for concurrent planning.

(4) COA Development. Determine ROE requirements to support the operational concept of each proposed COA.

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(5) COA Analysis

(a) Analyze ROE during the wargaming process. In particular, assess each COA to identify any ROE normally retained by a higher echelon (NCA, CINC) that must be delegated to subordinate commanders. Identify ROE required by decision and decisive points.

(b) Refine ROE to support synchronizing each phase of proposed COAs.

(6) COA Comparison and Selection. Consider ROE during the COA comparison process.

(7) Commander's Estimate. Identify NCA-level ROE required to support recommended COA.

(8) Preparation of Operations Order (OPORD).

(a) Prepare and submit requests for all supplemental ROE measures in accordance with Enclosure A. Normally, the OPORD should not be used to request supplemental measures.

(b) Prepare the ROE appendix of the OPORD in accordance with CJCSM 3122.03 (JOPES Volume II: Planning Formats and Guidance). The ROE appendix may include supplemental ROE measures that are already approved.

(c) Include guidance for disseminating approved ROE.
Consider:

1. Developing "plain language" ROE.
2. Creating ROE cards.
3. Issuing special instructions (SPINS).
4. Distributing ROE to multinational forces or coalitions.
5. Issuing ROE translations (for multinational forces or coalitions).

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(9) ROE Request and Authorization Process. Commanders will request and authorize ROE, as applicable, in accordance with Enclosure A of this enclosure.

(10) ROE Control. Commanders and their staffs must continuously analyze ROE and recommend modifications required to meet changing operational parameters. The ROE process must anticipate changes in the operational environment and modify supplemental measures to support the assigned mission.

(a) Ensure that only the most current ROE serial is in use throughout the force.

(b) Catalog all supplemental ROE requests and approvals for ease of reference.

(c) Monitor ROE training.

(d) Modify ROE as required. Ensure that a timely, efficient staff process exists to respond to requests for and authorizations of ROE changes.

3. Establish ROE Planning Cell. Commanders may use a ROE Planning Cell to assist in developing ROE. The following guidelines apply:

a. The J-3 or J-5 is responsible for the ROE Planning Cell and, assisted by the SJA, developing supplemental ROE.

b. ROE are developed as an integrated facet of crisis action and deliberate planning and are a product of the Operations Planning Group (OPG) or Joint Planning Group (JPG), or equivalent staff mechanism.

c. ROE Planning Cell can be established at any echelon to refine ROE derived from the OPG or JPG planning and to produce ROE requests and/or authorizations.

(1) The J-3 or J-5 is responsible for the ROE Cell.

(2) The SJA assists the J-3 and J-5.

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GLOSSARY

PART I: ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOR	area of responsibility
AWCM*	acoustic warfare countermeasures
AWCCM*	acoustic warfare counter-countermeasures
C2	command and control
C2W	command and control warfare
CAP	crisis action planning
CD	counterdrug
CERTSUB*	certain submarine
CI	counterintelligence
CINC	commander of a combatant command
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CJCSM*	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual
CNA*	computer network attack
CND*	computer network defense
COA	course of action
COM	Chief of Mission
DE	directed energy
DEW	directed-energy warfare
DOD	Department of Defense
DOS	Department of State
EA	electronic attack
EAP	Emergency Action Plan
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
EMCON	emission control

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EP	electronic protection
ES	electronic warfare support
EW	electronic warfare
FSU*	former Soviet Union
GENSER	general service (message)
GCCS	global command and control system
GPS	global positioning system
HN	host nation
I and W	indication and warning
IA*	information assurance
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
INCSEA*	incidents at sea
INFOSEC	information security
IO	information operations
IW	information warfare
JPG*	joint planning group
LEA	law enforcement agencies
LEDET	Law Enforcement Detachment (USCG)
LLSO	low-level source operations
MERSHIPS*	merchant ships
MILDEC*	military deception
MIO	maritime intercept operations
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MSG	Marine Security Guard
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCA	National Command Authorities
NEO	noncombatant evacuation operation
nm	nautical mile
NORAD	North American Aerospace Defense Command
NOTAM	notice to airmen
NOTMAR	notice to mariners
OPCON	operational control
OPG	operations planning group

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OPLAN	operation plan
OPORD	operation order
OPREP	operational report
OPSEC	operations security
OSC	on-scene commander
PA	public affairs
PO	peace operations
PROBSUB*	probable submarine
POSSUB*	possible submarine
PSYOP	psychological operations
RCA	riot control agent
ROE	rules of engagement
RPV	remotely piloted vehicle
SCI	sensitive compartmented information
SA	selective availability
SIGINT	signals intelligence
SIO*	special information operations
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SPINS	special instructions
SROE	standing rules of engagement
TACON	tactical control
TBI	to be issued
TCN	third country national
UAV	unmanned aerial vehicle
UN	United Nations
USCG	US Coast Guard
USCINACOM	Commander in Chief, US Atlantic Command
USCINCCENT	Commander in Chief, US Central Command
USCINCEUR	US Commander in Chief, Europe
USCINCPAC	Commander in Chief, US Pacific Command
USCINCSO	Commander in Chief, US Southern Command
USCINCSOC	Commander in Chief, US Special Operations Command
USCINCSpace	Commander in Chief, US Space Command
USCINCSTRAT	Commander in Chief, US Strategic Command
USCINCTRANS	Commander in Chief, US Transportation Command

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USELEMNORAD	US Element North American Aerospace Defense Command
USG	US Government
WARM	wartime reserve mode